MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD For the Montana National Register of Historic Places Program and State Antiquities Database

Montana State Historic Preservation Office Montana Historical Society PO Box 201202, 1410 8th Ave Helena, MT 59620-1202

Property Address: 1500 N. 30th Street Historic Address (if applicable): NA City/Town: Billings, MT	Site Number: 24 YL 1859 (An historic district number may also apply.) County: Yellowstone	
Historic Name: Student Union Building	Legal Location	
Original Owner(s): Montana State University - Billings	PM: Montana Township: 1N Range: 26E	
Current Ownership Private X Public	NW 1/4 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 of Section: 32	
Current Property Name: Academic Support Center	Lot(s): Unknown	
Owner(s): Montana State University - Billings	Block(s): Unknown	
Owner Address: 1500 University Drive Billings, MT 59101	Addition: Rimrock Rd MSU-B Campus Year of Addition: Unknown	
Phone: 800-565-6782	USGS Quad Name: Billings West Year: 1957 updated 1975	
Historic Use: Education building	UTM Reference <u>www.nris.mt.gov/topofinder2</u>	
Current Use: Education building	□ NAD 27 X NAD 83 (preferred)	
Construction Date: 1955	Zone: 12 Easting: 692703 Northing: 5074477	
X Original Location		
National Register of Historic Places	Date of this document: March 2, 2010	
NRHP Listing Date:	Form Prepared by: Diana J. Painter, PhD	
Historic District:	Address: 3518 N. C Street, Spokane, WA 99205	
NRHP Eligible: X Yes \square No	Daytime Phone: (707) 364-0697	
MT SHPO USE ONLY Eligible for NRHP: X yes □ no Criteria: □ A □ B X C □ D Date: 11/17/2010 Evaluator: Kate Hampton	Comments: Evaluated individually under Criterion C only.	

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Property Name: MSUB Student Union Building Site Number: 24 YL 1859

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

X See Additional Information Page

Architectural Style: **Modern** If Other, specify:

Property Type: Education building Specific Property Type: Student Union Building

Architect: Nordquist & Sundell Architectural Firm/City/State: Nordquist & Sundell, Billings, MT

Builder/Contractor: **Unknown** Company/City/State: Source of Information: **Architectural drawings**

The Academic Support Center, also known as the Computer Center, is a one-story, irregularly-shaped building with a flat roof. Originally built as the Student Union Building, it is located near the center of the Montana State University Billings campus on the east side. Its main entrance is located on the south façade of the building; the main secondary entrance is located on the east façade. According to the architectural drawings the building has a steel frame with laminated wood beams; state records refer to the construction as joisted masonry. It is finished in concrete block and rough-cut, tongue-and-groove siding and has a concrete foundation and a membrane roof. This modern structure was designed by Billings architects Nordquist & Sundell in 1954 and constructed in 1955.

South façade. The main entrance to the building is located within the apex formed by the two main wings. On the interior a large, open space is located on the west side of the building whereas rooms within the east side are organized around an east-west hallway that extends from the main entry to the easterly, secondary entrance. A new wing paralleling the original east-west wing is located in the northeast corner of the building. An exterior north-south corridor was formed on the north side near the center when the northeast wing was added. On the west side is a large covered patio, once an outdoor area for the building.

The entrance, which is located under a deep overhang, is approached via a broad concrete stair with eight steps and a tubular metal rail which is located at the sidewalk that parallels the main building façade. The ceiling of the overhang is finished in wood decking and supported by large, laminated beams supported in part by round metal posts. The entry consists of three wood doors with nearly full-height glass, surmounted by plywood panels. The doors here, as well as elsewhere on the building, retain their original hardware, which consists of two horizontal and one vertical curved bar in a dark-colored metal. To the left is a large, horizontally-oriented, fixed single light with a wood frame and a short transom window above. To the right is a small, L-shaped projection finished in pink-tinted concrete block with dimensions of 8"x12"x16". The easterly exterior wall of the large common area is to the left of the entry. It is clad in pink-tinted concrete block near the main entry. Further south is a single entry door of the same design as the main entry doors. Left or south of this door is a four-part aluminum window with an operable sash at the bottom and a transom within a wood frame above. To its left is a large, single light, fixed window with a transom above, set in a wood frame. These windows are typical of those found throughout the building.

The front or south façade to the right of the main entry has three parts. Toward the center is a small projection of concrete block, with small, horizontally-oriented lights with wood frames within the upper portion. This projection extends to nearly the fascia of the deep eaves in this location. The rest of the windows on this façade are set back from this projection within the main façade of the building. Walls here are clad in wide, horizontal tongue-and-groove siding. The windows are a combination of aluminum-frame windows with three horizontally-oriented lights and a transom set within a wood frame, and fixed single lights with a transom above, also set within a wood frame.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The south façade of the west wing of the building displays a bank of four-light aluminum windows and single-light, fixed windows with transoms under deep eaves with a tall fascia. The tall parapet above the eave overhang is clad in horizontal pressed wood siding. The portion of the building on the left of this wing extends to the top of the parapet and is concrete block in a stacked pattern, topped with a metal coping. A wing wall extends from the face of the building in this location and encloses the west side of the eave overhang.

West façade. The west façade of the building encloses what was originally the common room for the Student Union. At roughly the center is the broad chimney, which rises above the roofline of the west wing here, which in turn rises above the roof of the office wing to the east. The right or south side of this façade has no openings and is clad in stacked concrete masonry in a pale pink tint. The left side is taken up by a large covered patio that previously functioned as an outdoor eating and gathering area. It is covered by a roof, supported by round metal posts, that continues in a deep eave that covers the windows on this portion of the building. There are two doors on this façade, of the same design as the doors at the front entry. The banks of windows here are composed of large, single-light, plate-glass windows in wood frames with transom windows interspersed with narrower fixed-light windows of the same design, and narrow, four-light aluminum windows with an operable lower sash and transom, set in wood. As is the case elsewhere on the building, these windows are set in an asymmetrical arrangement that in this location has a A:B:door:C:C:A:B:door:A pattern. The far left end of this façade is finished in concrete block.

North façade: The north, rear façade of the building is the most changed. The new addition is on the left or east side of the north façade. It is stucco-clad on the rear and is finished concrete block on the east façade. There is one flush metal door on this addition, on the right side, and a row of small, metal-frame windows on the west façade. These windows face onto a small courtyard that was formed when the new addition was constructed. Previously this area faced onto an open space to the east.

The south end and west side of this corridor retain their original features. The west side has a large, concrete block barbeque with a chimney that matches the main chimney on the building. The windows on this façade consist of broad, two-part windows with wood frames interspersed with a few aluminum-frame windows with horizontally-oriented lights. There is one door with a single light in the upper portion surmounted by a plywood panel on this façade. At the end of the corridor, on what was originally the north façade of the building, are three ganged, two-part windows with a square fixed light in the upper portion and an awning-style operable light below. The wall under the windows is clad in the same wide, horizontal tongue-and-groove siding seen elsewhere on the building.

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The west side of the north façade, west of the barbeque area, is clad in the same wide, tongue-and-groove siding seen elsewhere on the building. Eaves are deep, and the soffit is clad in wide tongue-and-groove as well. One wood door with a single light occurs within a small recess on the left side. Four small, fixed windows are located high on the façade to the right, along with a three-light window close to the center (this was previously a door). The end wall of the west façade is extended to the end of the eaves here, providing weather protection.

East façade. The east façade of the building has one, three-part window with a transom on the left or south side that matches the windows on the south façade. Adjacent to this window is a panel of concrete masonry units. To the right of this wall is a secondary entrance, which is recessed and covered with a deep overhang with extended beams and one round metal support. The entry here consists of a flush metal door with a single light in the upper portion, with a full-height window with two lights to its right. The wall to the right of this entry is finished in tinted concrete masonry units. There is one two-part window and a louvered vent set within the wall here, and one tall window in a recessed area with six lights with anodized aluminum frames. There are no other openings on this façade.

Changes over time. The major change to the building is the addition, which was designed by Drake-Gustafson Associates in 1995. This change necessitated removing the original façade on the northwest corner of the building; the new addition does very little to retain compatibility with the original façade, although it does use the same type of concrete block on the east façade.

It appears that the wood siding on the parapet on the west and west side of the south façade has been replaced with pressed wood. Otherwise the building retains its design features and materials. It is suffering from some deferred maintenance.

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HISTORY OF PROPERTY

X See Additional Information Page

The Student Union Building was designed in 1954 by the Billings firm of Nordquist & Sundell and constructed in 1955. As conceived it consisted of a lounge and dining area on the west side, with the lobby located at the main entrance, as it is today. The far north end of the building on this side was occupied by the boiler. The east-west hall led to the east entrance, as it does today. On the south side of this hall were offices, as is the case today. On the north side was the bookstore and a game room. The new addition to the building was designed by the Billings firm of Drake-Gustafson Associates in 1995.

The architects

Raymond Edward Nordquist was born in Detroit, Michigan on February 22, 1926. He attended Montana State College from 1946 to 1950, from which he was awarded a BS in Architecture. He worked for Edwin Osness in 1958 and for Cushing & Terrell from 1950 to 1953, before forming his own firm of Raymond E. Nordquist in 1953; he was joined shortly thereafter by Leonard Sundell. They practiced together as Nordquist and Sundell until 1959. Among the university buildings Nordquist is known for are the Student Union Building (described herein) and the Eastern Montana College of Engineering. He also designed the YWCA Building and West High School in Billings and the Montana State Oil Building in Bozeman.

The second partner in Nordquist & Sundell, Leonard Raymond Sundell was born in Miles City, Montana on July 19, 1922.

INFORMATION SOURCES/BIBLIOGRAPHY

See	Additio	onal Info	ormatio	n Page

Architectural drawings by Nordquist & Sundell. On file, Facilities Services, Montana State University – Billings accessed February 2010.

"Best Colleges 2010," U.S. News & World Report, March 2, 2010.

Bowker, R. R., *American Architects Directory* (First edition). Bowker LLC/American Institute of Architects, 1956 (Second edition, 1962; Third edition, 1970).

"State of Montana Building Detail Report – MSU – Academic Support Center," October 31, 2003. On file, State of Montana accessed February 2010.

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HISTORY OF PROPERTY

He attended the Montana State School of Mines, graduating in 1945, and Montana State College, graduating in 1949 with a BS in Architecture. He worked for Billings architect Chandler C. Cohagon from 1948 until 1953, at which time he joined Raymond Nordquist. Among the institutional buildings that Sundell designed when he was with Nordquist were Absarokee Hall (1953), the MSUB Student Union Building (1955), and the Billings YWCA (1955). He formed his own firm of Leonard R. Sundell in 1959 (Bowker, 1962).

Montana State University - Billings

Montana State University – Billings was founded in 1927 as the Eastern Montana Normal School. Before it became part of the Montana State University System in 1994 it was known as Eastern Montana College. Today it has over 4,000 students in 160 degree programs. The first building on the campus was Old Main, which was constructed from 1924 to 1927. It appears, judging from photographs of the campus taken in the 1920s through 1939, that the early campus buildings, with the exception of Old Main, are no longer extant.



POSTCARD SHOWING THE LIBRARY, CLASSROOMS & FACULTY OFFICES AS AN ADDITION TO MAIN HALL.

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CAMPUS RESIDENCE HALLS ALSO INCLUDED THE DINING ROOM (THE PORCHES SAW MANY A FOND EVENING FARWELL)

PAGE 8	KII KECORD
Property Name: MSUB Student Union Building	Site Number: 24 YL 1859
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
NRHP Listing Date: NRHP Eligibility: X Yes No X Individually Contributing to His NRHP Criteria: A B X C D Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE Period of Significance: 1955	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	See Additional Information Page
The Student Union Building at Montana State University – Billings is a modern materials and displaying contemporary features that embody practiced in the post-war era. As a small-scale institutional building it ideals also seen in residential buildings from the era. These include: • expressing the structure through the use of exposed beams at using materials with natural or minimal finishes, such as lamin concrete; • maximizing the relationship to the outdoors through the use other usable outdoor spaces; • Incorporating other modern design features such as an overal window walls, and clerestories for indirect lighting. The building is a good example of small-scale, mid-century institution eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Cri	many of the tenets of modernism as it was a shares many the features and embodies the and infill panels of concrete masonry; nated wood beams, exposed decking, and tinted of window walls and covered porches/patios and all horizontal aspect, the flat roof, expansive hal building. It is significant, and individually
INTEGRITY	See Additional Information Page
The building has moderate-to-good integrity. It retains integrity of loassociation. It does not retain integrity of design or materials. The set buildings around the structure, but most of these buildings were consulted building itself. New materials were introduced with the anodized alumaddition. The anodized aluminum windows are not significantly differ building, but the synthetic stucco finish departs from the 'natural' finisiding on the parapets on the west and portion of the south facades it original siding on the building.	etting has been altered slightly by the addition of structed within 7-10 years of the Student Union minum windows and stucco exterior of the new rent than the earlier aluminum windows on the shes of the original building. The horizontal board
The design of the building has been altered. The new addition infilled but otherwise did not alter the building form. It caused the removal of walls, similar to the other original building walls, and replaced them we the design of the building. The new addition does not respect the devisible. It is this author's opinion that the building retains sufficient in individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion	of two walls that combined windows and solid with essentially solid walls and in this sense, altered sign qualities of the original, but is not highly tegrity to be considered a historic resource and

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Description: Overview; west and south (front) facades, viewed from southwest



Description: Overview; north (rear) and west facades, viewed from northwest



Description: South (front) facade



Description: South (front) façade, entry detail

Property Name: MSUB Student Union Building Site Number: 24 YL 1859



Description: West (side) façade, viewed from northwest

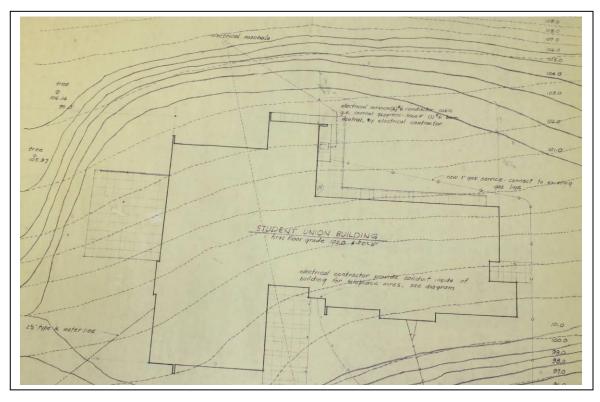


Description: North façade, viewed from northwest (new addition at left, rear)

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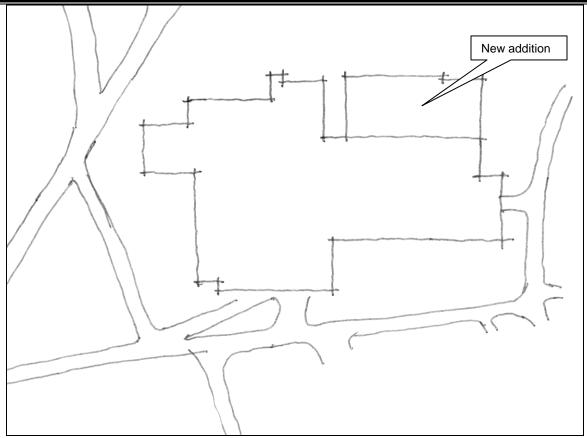
Description: Window wall, typical



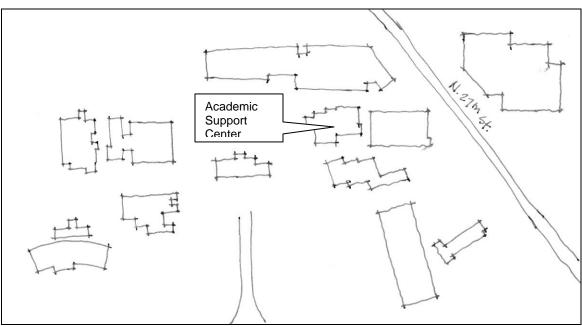
Description: Original plan view without later addition

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD SITE MAP

Property Name: MSUB Student Union Building Site Number: **24 YL 1859**



Academic Support Center



Montana State University - Billings campus

MONTANA HISTORIC PROPERTY RECORD TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

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